

# WILSON SPURRED BY FEAR OF T. R.

## President's Appeals for Defence Will Open Fight on Colonel.

### HOUSE WEAKENING ON PREPAREDNESS

#### Leaders Say Administration Must Fight Hard to Prevent a Rout.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson is in reality fighting Roosevelt in the defence campaign which he will begin this week, Washington believes—fighting to cut the ground from under the ex-President in his campaign for real preparedness, to eliminate the man he believes most dangerous to Democratic success next fall. He is fighting as well for his own political prestige, for the right to call himself the leader of his party, and for the achievement of one solid success with which he can go before the voters.

But the greatest of the fights is against Roosevelt. The President's first declaration in favor of preparedness and his abandonment of the stand he took in his message last year came when the Colonel's demands for real defence were beginning to make an impression on the country last summer. With his message to Congress this year the President seemed to be content for a time, until it was found that Congress would not respond without grudging and that he would have to bear the blame for defeat.

Fall Campaign Too Late.

The political advisers of the administration realized far better than the individual members of Congress that the defence question would take a very different shape next fall, when the Democratic party would be arraigned for failure to provide armament and the whole country aroused in the excitement of a political campaign. Then, they knew, the question would have to be faced—and Roosevelt, the man most feared, is the prophet of defeat.

The President does not contemplate any attack on the Roosevelt campaign for defence—far from it. He will need the help of Roosevelt and of every one else who can help it to win. But when the campaign starts, if he has put through anything that looks like a defence programme, he can point to his achievements as against Roosevelt's demands, declare that Roosevelt is an extremist, and that his, the President's, has done all that is required, and so on.

Opinion here is divided as to whether to expect a battle royal or a duke. The issues at stake, in which the Colonel's actual need for preparedness is only actual need for preparedness in the minds of all politicians, are so great, many feel, that the President cannot rest with anything short of complete victory. But, however, believe that the fight will be a bitter one, in which the President will have to speak and where the anti-preparedness propaganda has long been unchallenged from the White House so adverse that the President will have to declare that the other trips he has planned and seek some new issue.

The President himself has been convinced that his whole political future may hang on the result of the fight. The bitter disorganization of Congress and the failure to back up the single issue which he raised in his message have greatly weakened his position. The President has already, and have enabled the Bryan men to declare that the real force in the administration from the first has been the Commander.

Wilson Told He Must Fight.

With the administration's policy under fire from every angle, all forer supporters, both in the House and in the Senate, have been told to make a positive and aggressive fight that will restore him to leadership. President Wilson has been told to make a positive and aggressive fight that will restore him to leadership. President Wilson has been told to make a positive and aggressive fight that will restore him to leadership.

The fight will be one of the most bitter ever waged in Congress, if the President is to win, the politicians predict. The anti-preparedness party has been so weak and divided that it has been a great start while the President was getting started and attending to other matters that dozens of Congressmen who were for preparedness last fall have heard news from their constituents which has put them on the other side of the fence. The preparedness forces are far weaker than they were when Congress met, and are still losing ground steadily. There is not yet any one prominent Democrat in either House who is for the President's programme without serious reservations. To stop the rout, rally the forces and win a victory, it is admitted, tax all the President's powers.

Few believe, however, that it is possible to win any preparedness bill by Democratic votes or to claim any credit for the Democratic party as a result. Many Republican votes will be necessary to get any preparedness bill through the House and Senate. The President can expect little Republican support, for one of the chief Republican issues will be the failure of the Democratic financial policy. It may prove that the preparedness bill is really on the way the President will be able to hold his party strength together for revenue bills, but that is believed doubtful. There will, however, always remain to him the resources of the Panama bonds, which he has declared that the country should pay as it goes.

Defence Stronger in Senate.

The opening of the hearings by the Senate Military Affairs Committee has transferred interest from the House to the Senate, since it is recognized that the Senate's action will probably determine the final shape of the bills. In the Senate the sentiment has been far stronger for preparedness than in the House, and this is reflected in the more favorable reception which the Department proposals have been given.

The sentiment of the Senate at large has not yet been shown, but the indications are that the committee will be likely to report out a bill which will give some real measure of increased defence. It seems likely to follow the lines of the Army War College plan rather than those of Secretary Garrison. This will mean the authorization

# What Is the Gary Plan?

By ALICE BARROWS FERNANDEZ

Tribune readers will find in this department a clear and authoritative account of the Wirt school system, proposed for this city. Questions of parents and teachers will be gladly answered. The department will appear on Mondays and Thursdays.

**WHAT THE WIRT PLAN MEANS.**

It takes children off the streets and keeps them wholesomely busy at work, study and play for six or seven hours a day.

It gives all children just as much academic work as the traditional school, but by lengthening the school day it gives time for practical shop, science, drawing, music, auditorium and play for all children.

**WHAT THE WIRT PLAN MEANS.**

To every parent—a chance to give his child the enriched educational opportunities usually reserved for the children of the favored few.

To teachers—No more hours of teaching; more congenial work.

To the community—Better citizens, better schools for less cost.

## Educators of National Reputation Indorse Gary Plan—Meets Needs of City Children, Says Commissioner Snedden—Social and Community Idea.

Very much more real and effective than has been possible in schools giving only a few minutes a day to so-called "nature study" or elementary science.

"Through the extension of its manual training shop, the development of a wide range of industrial and other practical activities in connection with the buildings, equipment and activities of the school system, the whole of the city's educational system is being placed on a basis more satisfactory than anything heretofore existing outside of individual schools."

"Because of the large amount of time available for play under supervision, the scope, thoroughness and efficiency of the physical education of the school children have been materially increased. The Gary system makes for the maximum use of school plant, as it otherwise might be expressed, it achieves a given educational result with a minimum of educational equipment."

"It provides a relatively large incentive and opportunity for extension activities, both for young people and for adults."

"The system of departmental teaching, including the more recently developed feature of the use of the auditorium, permits the development of a type of pedagogical approach which are of the utmost importance for sound education, but which have hitherto received scant recognition."

There are, of course, many other reports and articles on the Gary plan, but at present we shall give only one additional reference. I. E. the April 6, 1915, issue of the *New York Times*, March 22, April 3, 10 and 21 and May 1, 1915. These articles were written after first-hand investigation of the schools, and they give a vivid, accurate picture of the Gary plan in operation.

## Deaf-Mutes' Ears End School Strike

### Mothers Seize Them and March Youngsters Back to Books—Four Boys Missing.

The four-day strike of pupils at the Institute for Deaf and Dumb, at 904 Lexington Avenue, ended abruptly last night, when thirty mothers broke up a mass meeting of the dissatisfied ones, took each boy by the ear and led him back to his books.

Thirty deaf youngsters who found the routine monotonous walked out last Thursday. Yesterday afternoon they assembled at the home of Horace Klein, 140 East 10th street, where they conspired further against the peace and welfare of the institution.

When the meeting was in full blast and the flow of deaf and dumb oratory at its height, the maternal forces were heard outside. The door swung open, and thirty husky mothers filed in. Chairman Klein signalled to his cohorts that proceedings were temporarily adjourned.

What followed was unparliamentary in the extreme. Every mother had full use of her lungs, and every mother signed out loud. The mothers, however, had him against the wall, and read him the riot act on his ill duties. The strikers pestered till they were weary, but their language was Greek to the boys.

"Don't say a word to me, Morris!" cried one mother to her son, who had not had the use of his tongue in fourteen years. Morris held his peace, and his fellow "deafies" followed suit. They worked their hands overtime, however, and a few shed tears because they couldn't talk.

It was a melancholy procession that led the boys back to the institute. In the subway and elevated two or three tried to give their guardians the slip, but there was nothing doing. Each mother clutched her young with a grip like a bulldozer, and none of them let go until she saw him safe in the office of Principal Harris Taylor.

Four boys, however, were missing when the list was checked up. Their whereabouts have not been notified of the mass meeting.

## WAR BOOMS ALL STATE INDUSTRIES

### Plants Employed 17 Per Cent More Men and Paid 27 Per Cent More Wages than in 1914.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.

Albany, Jan. 23.—The war in Europe is having its effect in this state in the enormously increased production of metals and machinery industries, according to statistics gathered by the State Industrial Commission. During December these industries employed 31 per cent more operatives and paid 45 per cent more wages than in December of the preceding year. The increase over November was 4 per cent in employees and 5 per cent in wages paid.

The most striking step forward in amount of production is found in the manufacture of firearms, tools and automobiles. These particular industries were doing in December 75 per cent more business than a year ago. Large increases between November and December were also recorded by concerns making fabricating structural and architectural iron, by railroad repair shops and by machinery manufacturers.

The report of the bureau of statistics of the industrial commission states that the placing of large war orders with New York State factories has resulted in diverting many plants to side lines.

The bureau gathered its information from 1,300 representative manufacturers and 500,000 employees scattered throughout the state. It reports that in the whole a record business was done last month, the average being 17 per cent more employees and 27 per cent more wages than in December a year ago.

The European war also had its effect on chemical and leather industries. The former were doing 10 per cent more business and paying 24 per cent more wages than a year ago. In furs, leather, boot and shoe plants there was an increase of 25 per cent in employees and 35 per cent in wages. The increase in textile industries over a year ago was 15 per cent in operatives and 25 per cent in wages.

## SENATE QUIETED, WILSON ASSURED

### President Told by Leaders That His Hand Will Not Be Forced.

#### FREE TO FOLLOW POLICY OF DELAY

#### Hopes to Postpone Settlement of Troubles with Britain Until War Ends.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson will begin his defence fight this week with full confidence that the Senate will not interfere in any active way with his foreign policy as regards Mexico, Germany or Great Britain. Assurances have been given him by Senate leaders that they have the situation well in hand and that whatever the excitement may be on the floor, no measure will go through that will in any way force his hand.

This gives the President two advantages—that he will have his hands free for his fight for his political life, and that he will be able, for the time at least, to go on with his plan to keep the quarrel with Great Britain "in the air" until the war ends. This is to be his defence against the German attempt to embroil this country with Britain by a judicious use of "diplomatic victory" in the Lusitania case.

Several symptoms of revolt among supporters in the Senate have been giving the administration great worry for the last few days. It was only with difficulty that action was prevented on Mexico, and there has been so strong a sentiment in favor of drastic action against Great Britain that prospects were good at one time not that an embargo would be enacted, but that the debate would become so acrid as seriously to hamper negotiations. There has been less danger of an explosion over the German situation owing to the desire of both parties to conciliate the German vote.

Leaders Now Confident.

Now, however, assurances have been given that the leaders have the following well in hand. They will not be able to prevent a good deal of discussion, and there are a few men, of whom Hoke Smith is the most notable, who will continue to urge an embargo. But on the whole the White House does not now fear that the opposition will be able to recruit any of the wavering.

The President's policy toward Great Britain, as outlined for The Tribune by an administration official in Mr. Wilson's confidence, is one of postponement. He will continue to protest sharply against Great Britain's blockade and to summon the British government to respect American shipping rights. But he will do this without any expectation or desire that Great Britain will comply. The President is fully convinced not only that the Allies will not relax in the slightest degree their efforts to cut off Germany's commerce, but also that such a relaxation would be inimical to American interests.

The object of the protests to Great Britain is to preserve neutrality and the legal rights of America. The diplomatic efforts are to prevent Mr. Wilson from realizing that Germany's reason for making concessions was the hope of embroiling this country with Great Britain. It is his purpose to prevent this.

Great Britain is to be settled with after the war. The note writing will continue, the technical and legal discussion will be more complex. Officials will give out interviews designed to create the impression that Mr. Wilson is thoroughly angry with his English cousins. But under it all will be the hope that some one in London will be perspicacious enough to see that it is all playing to the Berlin gallery.

Playing to the Gallery.

Already the President has pointed out the impossibility of summarizing the debate where Germany is concerned. He has declared that an arms embargo—the only weapon of retaliation the United States has—would be unneutral. He has called attention to the arbitration treaty which Germany has submitted to submit disputes with John Bull to judicial treatment. He has even noted privately that some of the arguments used against the British blockade measures in his own notes were specious. Further, he has called attention to the fact that American trade with European neutrals is many times larger than ever before and that the foreign commerce as a whole is enriching the country at a fabulous rate.

The only detail that remains to be worked out is what the final disposition of the controversy with Great Britain is to be. The President realizes that he is not to postpone it until after the war is over. He has called attention to the fact that the losses alleged to have been caused by the British restrictions. But as to his dealings with Germany, he has "muddled through." He has started something which he hopes somebody else will finish.

What the administration policy is based on the expectation that the war will last far enough into the coming summer, at least, to prevent any circumstances that would lead to President Wilson's personal stake in the game will be lost or saved. Emphasis is laid by observers on the fact that the present foreign policy of the administration is Mr. Wilson's personal stake in the game will be lost or saved. Emphasis is laid by observers on the fact that the present foreign policy of the administration is Mr. Wilson's personal stake in the game will be lost or saved.

# LEUT. VERNON DANCES GOOBY

## Off for Wars, He Gives Leg Parling \$1,000 Shake at Hippodrome.

### IRENE WITH HIM; SHE GETS \$1,000, TOO

#### Play Sweetheart Role, Though He Admits Cash Only Made Him Appear.

Vernon Castle and Irene, his life and dancing partner, collaborated last night at the Hippodrome in their postively last joint professional appearance. The music that Sousa's band played for them sounded a great deal like ragtime, but to those who know best the originators of the world's most famous walk it sounded more like a requiem, for Vernon at last is going to the wars.

Unless he eludes the fate which has overtaken so many of his fellow countrymen and their adversaries in the trenches, Mr. Castle's—or Lieutenant Castle's—future one-stepping is likely to be done on one leg.

For the Castles it was a solemn and serious occasion. Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, they appeared in the same sweatsuits they were in the days before Castle House and its attendant strings of ice cream, automobiles and Louis XV country houses came into their lives. They shared the same dressing room and no whisper of discord drifted off of it.

The Castles, to whom Charles B. Dillingham gave thanks for the biggest Sunday night house the Hippodrome has known, were reserved until the last. The band played through its regular concert and Mme. Julia Culp sang and Miss Kathleen Parlow played the violin before the dancers came on.

To accommodate the crowd extra chairs had been unfolded until half the giant stage was filled. Consequently the Castles had no more room for dancing than they are used to.

Vernon danced in his special coat, designed so that no movement of his supple figure might be clouded. The ugly, or dapping, tails were missing, and while presenting, front view, the aspect of a gentleman out for the evening, he had the look of a graceful powder monkey from the rear.

In three acts, with changes of costume in between for Mrs. Castle, but none whatsoever for her husband, the Castles exhibited the waltz which was their name, the fox trot, the polka, the maxixe, the tango and the one-step.

While Irene was slipping out of the powdered wig which adorned her in a breathless interview.

"Yes, I am going away," he said. "Most surely. It's only a couple of weeks now. In fact, I believe the boat

# GALLIOLI ORDER SURPRISED FRENCH

## Army Prepared to Winter on Peninsula When Withdrawal Was Ordered.

### London, Jan. 23.—A Renter correspondent, describing the withdrawal from Gallipoli, says that until Christmas Day the troops were ignorant of whether they were to remain for the winter or be withdrawn.

#### "In fact," says the correspondent, "the French had made elaborate preparations to pass the winter on the peninsula. On Christmas Day it became known, however, that the French were leaving and that the British would take over their sector and many war supplies and provisions."

"Orders for the evacuation only came to the British on December 23. To the Turks, evidently aware of the possibility of high casualties, had kept a most persistent air of mystery about the making of the decision, and steadily refusing to be driven from the ground. Ever since the 20th, moreover, the evacuation of the northern front had enabled the Turks to bring up fresh guns from their positions there, and they had been steadily increasing their supply of ammunition, and every inch of the British ground was open to their fire."

"The French, in their scientific preparation for wintering, made use of the passage of high explosives in a most effective manner. The work of the other belligerent nations, had collected an enormous amount of material of all kinds, which added to the difficulty of the evacuation. Nobody knows the Turkish position, but it is supposed that the Turkish position was very strong. The French, knowing that every inch of the ground had been mined and that the roads were blocked with entanglements, would dare follow the retreating troops, but, though not a lick was left in the Turkish position, the danger from the Turkish artillery."

"There was nothing to prevent the Turks from converting the beaches into a veritable fortress. The Turkish position was very strong. The French, knowing that every inch of the ground had been mined and that the roads were blocked with entanglements, would dare follow the retreating troops, but, though not a lick was left in the Turkish position, the danger from the Turkish artillery."

# AMERICAS HARK TO SPIRIT OF '76

## Continued from page 1

The declaration, it is said, embodies the Institute's conception of only a national rights, and will be further considered at the next meeting of the Institute in Havana next year. It contains five primary sections, which were fashioned with the United States Declaration of Independence in mind as a model and which read as follows:

"Every nation has the right to exist, to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the state to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending states."

"Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other states, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the just rights of other states."

"Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other state composing the society of nations, and all states have the right to claim, and to enforce, the rights of the Declaration of Independence of the United States in 1888, it was said that:

"To preserve its independence and give security against foreign aggression and encroachment, the highest duty of every nation is to maintain the right of self-defense, and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. It is not to be in what form such aggression or encroachment comes, whether from the foreign nation acting in its national character or from vast hordes of its people crowding in upon it. The government, possessing the powers of coercion, is clothed with the duty of self-defense, and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. It is not to be in what form such aggression or encroachment comes, whether from the foreign nation acting in its national character or from vast hordes of its people crowding in upon it. The government, possessing the powers of coercion, is clothed with the duty of self-defense, and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. 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